

## The Squatter Sovereign.



"The South, and her Institutions."  
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,  
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1855.

Circulation Over  
Two Thousand!!  
FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. David R. Atchison,  
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter  
Sovereigns, at the Polls.

Sustain Us.

The election in this Territory having terminated with such disastrous results to the Abolitionists, and with such credit to the Southern citizens, the pro-slavery press in Kansas may with propriety come in for their share of the honor. As for ourselves, we want for our reward, the well-wishes and support of our pro-slavery friends. It is all important that we should have papers of the "right stripe" in the Territory; and it is evident that, for a year or two, they must be supported by the South. We then appeal to our friends for that material aid, which is so necessary to the success of a newspaper. We shall strive to make the Squatter Sovereign what the true Southern man would wish it—an uncompromising pro-slavery print—and with this end in view, we appeal to our friends to sustain us.

Governor Reeder.

In forwarding to the Judges of the Election the names of the legal voters in this District, Gov. Reeder was careful to put on the list the name of no person south of Independence creek. Out of the two hundred citizens of Atchison, we could not find one recorded upon that paper. Even we, who have not been out of the Territory since the election of Whitfield, were not honored with a place on that precious document; but, through the kindness of the judges, we were allowed to deposit a vote in the same box that received the tickets of those whom the Governor appointed to do the entire voting of the District.

Such partiality in the Governor of a State or Territory, is of too serious a nature to be permitted to pass unnoticed. If the present Administration does not look into the actions of this worthy official—judge him according to his works, and mete out his punishment accordingly, we shall be forced to admit, as has been charged, that it is as unjust and dishonest, as Reeder is rotten and corrupt!

Now that the election is over, and the Governor's forces have been completely routed, we suppose, after he has buried his dead and cared for the wounded, he will turn his attention to matters of State. We hope that he will, at an early day, call the Legislature together, and set them to work. A vast amount of legislation has to be done, and the sooner they get at it the better. We would suggest the 15th of April for the meeting of the same. What say you, Governor?

PUBLICATION OF THE UNITED STATES LAWS.—We have been notified by Secretary Marcy, that the "Squatter Sovereign" has been selected to publish the laws of the United States, passed by the second session of the thirty-third Congress. We shall, in compliance with the above notification, commence the publication in our next issue. Most of the laws will be interesting to all of our readers, and we think will pay a perusal.

THE LEVEE.—The workmen engaged on the wharf are making fine progress. When the plans are executed, we will have one of the best steamboat landings on the river. The business of our town is such, that we are compelled to have a large levee. The one under progress of completion will, we think, answer our purposes exceedingly well.

FRIEND CLAVIS, on the Levee, is doing a fine business just now, in the way of selling goods. We dropped into his store a day or two since, and were surprised to see the crowd that were waiting for their time to purchase. No wonder people come here to trade. It is natural for a man to deal where he can do best.

THE WAREHOUSE.—A large force of Mormons, under charge of Mr. Siler, are busily engaged on the large warehouse, being erected by the Town Company. The carpenters' work will be finished in a very few days after the foundation is completed, and in less than twenty days, the building will be ready for occupancy. That's the way they do business in Atchison.

Commodore Perry gets from Congress an extra \$20,000—a handsome addition to the services of plate, &c., being secured elsewhere.

## KANSAS ELECTION.

Out with the Gun.

"We have met the Enemy, and they are Ours!"

The entire forces of Abolitionism, Reederism, Free-Soilism, and other isms combined, completely routed. Kansas declared in favor of Slavery.

We have the satisfaction and pleasure of recording one of the most brilliant political victories ever accomplished by any party. Kansas has spoken in thunder-tones, and repudiated our Free-soil Governor, and his allies. She has taken a noble stand in the Pro-Slavery ranks, and there she will remain forever! The combined forces of Abolitionism, Free-soilism, and Reederism made a desperate effort to carry the Territorial Legislature, but their exertions proved unavailing, against the true men of the South. We have battered down all opposition, and Kansas now stands pre-eminent as one of the Southern constellations. "We have met the enemy and they are ours!" And for that act, we deserve, and will no doubt receive, the heartfelt thanks of the entire South.

Below will be found the returns as far as heard from. These districts were considered the most doubtful, and as we have succeeded in them, we may reasonably expect that every district has returned Pro-Slavery members.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—DONIPHAN PRECINCT.

FOR COUNCILMAN.  
JOHN W. FOREMAN, Pro-Slavery Nominee, 343  
FOR REPRESENTATIVES.  
J. H. STRINGFELLOW, Pro-Slavery Nom., 313  
RICHARD L. KIRK, " 292  
JOEL RYAN, Independent Pro-Slavery, 18  
T. VANDERSLICE, " 4  
S. K. MILLER, " 3  
G. A. CUTLER, Free-soiler, 30  
JOHN LANDIS, " 25

NEMAHIA PRECINCT.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

J. W. FOREMAN, Pro-Slavery Nom. 61

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

J. H. STRINGFELLOW, Pro-Slavery 48

RICHARD L. KIRK, " 60

JOEL RYAN, Independent P. S. 1

G. A. CUTLER, Free-Soiler, 14

JOHN LANDIS, " 13

From Wolf River Precinct, we have not the official votes; but learn that some sixty-five were polled, five of which were Free-soil.

BURR-OAK PRECINCT.

There was no opposition, except for Councilman. Maj. W. P. Richardson, Pro-Slavery candidate received 234 votes, and John H. Whitehead, Free-Soiler, 68. Messrs. Joel P. Blair and G. W. Watson, were the Representatives elected.

In the Kickapoo and Ft. Leavenworth Districts, there was no opposition to the Pro-Slavery candidates, and in the Lawrence District, the hot-bed of Abolitionism, the Pro-Slavery vote was five to one—"Glory enough for one day!"

Governor Reeder's Popularity.

We venture the assertion, that out of the three hundred and forty-six votes polled at the precinct in this District, not five out of the number could be induced to endorse Gov. Reeder. We have never seen in any community, such a feeling against an executive officer. What is the hardest, we have no means of redress. Unlike the citizens in our neighboring States, we have no say-so in the selection of our officers, and have to put up with any broken down politician the President may saddle upon us. We look upon Gov. Reeder as the tail end of a miserable broken down set of politicians, who had been boring the President for office since his inauguration, and who was sent here to Kansas, to be killed off, and his supplicants for office put an end to. Pierce looks upon Kansas as a political slaughter pen, and free soil candidates for office of long standing, are assigned the Governorship of this territory with the understanding that the Administration is not responsible for life or limb. If the feeling against the Governor is not soon lulled, the storm will raise to such a pitch, that a vacancy in the gubernatorial chair of Kansas will be the result.

The election in this District passed off very quietly. Free Soilers as a general thing, acted wise and kept away from the polls. There was but one fight on the ground, and that originated from some dispute about a claim. The combatants, three Brothers on the one side, and a double-fisted Missourian on the other were about equal in strength, and were all game to the back-bone. Knives, rocks, and billets of wood were freely used, and blood, as a matter of consequence flowed in profusion. Had not the crowd interfered, the single man would have succeeded in demolishing his antagonists.

It is only necessary to examine the vote given at the late election in this district, to see what a palpable swindle has been perpetrated on the people of this District by our honest and impartial Governor. Instead of two Representatives and one Councilman, we should have been allowed at least four members of the Lower House and two Councilmen. But Reeder owns no lands in this section of the country, and for that reason, we are to be excluded; counted as Missourians, or citizens of other States, and be excluded from a full representation.

Free-soilers are getting too numerous in our neighborhood. They must be "smoked out."

## Probable Murder of a Wife by her Husband.

A man by the name of Million, near the Wolf River Agency, in this Territory, was arrested last week by the citizens of that vicinity, on suspicion of having shot his wife. The circumstances as related to us are, that Million and his wife were on the way together, when, according to the first story told by Million, they separated, he leaving his wife to go home; but, when he returned, not finding her at home, he aroused the neighbors to go in search. The woman was found shot through the breast, and the neighbors, being suspicious of foul play, charged the husband with having killed his wife, and he finally confessed that his gun went off accidentally and shot her, thereby causing her death. They were known to have had difficulties, and it was believed that he had been engaged in counterfeiting or horse-stealing, or perhaps both, and she had threatened to inform upon him, and hence the commission of the desperate act. Million has been sent to Fort Leavenworth to await an investigation of the matter by the proper authorities.

REEDER BEAT AT HIS OWN GAME.

Mr. Governor Reeder, after gerrymandering, swindling, cutting out, taking off, putting on, throwing in, and taking out of this District, has succeeded in getting his forces handsomely whipped. We only regret that he was not here to receive the denunciations of an outraged people. There is a feeling raising in the Territory against the Governor, that only his absence will prevent a general outbreak. Revolution is in every mouth; and, if the President still persists in forcing Reeder upon us, God only knows what the consequences will be. We hope; we pray that we may be spared the necessity of such desperate measures; but, if we are left the alternative of living under a despotic government, or of choosing a more honorable mode of freeing ourselves, we are plain to admit that we shall choose the latter course.

In the language of Patrick Henry—"Give us liberty, or give us death."

THE WARRENSBURG NEWS is the title of a new paper just started in the city of Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, by Messrs. Stoops & Chinn. The News makes a very creditable appearance in newspaperdom, and is edited with marked ability. We wish the enterprising editors all the success they desire, and hope the citizens of Johnson county will appreciate the necessity of sustaining a paper of the "right stripe" in the county. Subscription price, \$2 00 in advance.

The following communication was received too late for insertion last week:

GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY,  
March 29th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—I am no longer a candidate. I am unwilling that my name shall be used if it shall in any way jeopardize the success of the Pro-Slavery party.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.

THOS. J. VANDERSLICE.

The attention of the Missouri river Merchants is directed to the advertisement of N. G. Caldwell, of Arrow Rock, Mo. Mr. Caldwell is an extensive Manufacturer of Stone-ware, and the quality of his ware, together with the prompt manner, in which he fills all orders, is a sufficient reason to induce us to believe that Merchants will find it to their advantage to patronize Mr. C.

The Star Spangled Banner, a literary paper, published in Boston, Mass., at two dollars per annum, in advance, is one of the cheapest papers in the country. It is weekly filled with interesting novels, and miscellaneous matter, and makes an interesting family newspaper. A specimen copy can be seen at this office.

Notwithstanding, our Governor's whisky Proclamation, Toddy of all kinds, could be obtained within thirty feet of the polls. Men who were not in the habit of indulging, to show their contempt for the Governor, and their perfect disrespect for such a tyrannical command, were seen frequently "practicing at the Bar."

There is two hundred pounds of mail matter sent from Atchison, K. T., weekly, and yet there is no Post Office in the place. There are no mail routes in this portion of the Territory, and all mail matter has to be forwarded to De Kalb, Mo., a distance of twelve miles. We are, truly, a favored people.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the sale of lots in Doniphans, K. T. Here is a rare chance for speculation. Money invested in River Towns, is bound to pay good interest. See advertisement, and further, attend on day of sale.

Both of the ferry boats at this place have been busy during the past two weeks, crossing emigrants. Most of the people moving into the Territory are from Missouri, and bring hogs, &c., &c. Over one hundred families crossed last week.

The publication of the Jefferson Examiner has been resumed. Mr. Chas. J. Corum has taken charge of the editorial department. We wish the Examiner success.

Several fights came off in our town during the last week. We noticed a fellow yesterday, with his eye in his hand, inquiring for the man "who threw the last brick."

## The Slave Case in Wisconsin.

We find in the National Intelligencer, of the 8th instant, the following article from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in relation to the Wisconsin slave case:

"It will be remembered by our readers that several months since S. M. Booth was arrested at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the charge of aiding and abetting in the escape of a fugitive slave from St. Louis, named Glover, who was forcibly taken by a mob of Abolitionists from the custody of a deputy United States Marshall. Subsequently Booth was, on a writ of habeas corpus, brought before Judge Smith, and by him set at liberty, on the ground that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional. This decision having been carried up to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that tribunal sustained and affirmed the opinion of Judge Smith. This decision was rendered on the 10th of July last, and the next day Booth was arrested by the Federal authorities under an indictment found against him nine days previous by the Grand Jury of the United States Court at Madison, Wisconsin, for aiding the escape of the fugitive. Under this indictment Booth was recently tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and to be imprisoned for one month. John Rycraft, for being concerned in the same affair, was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and be imprisoned ten days. Under this sentence of the United States District Court the convicts were lodged in jail at Milwaukee. It now appears that they have been let out by the State Supreme Court on the ground which the same court had taken before, viz: that the fugitive slave law under which the prisoners were convicted is unconstitutional.

"We take it for granted that the case will now go to the Supreme Court of the United States, with a view mainly to test, in an authoritative manner, the constitutionality of said law. The result cannot be doubtful; for nearly all the Northern Judges of that court, in their individual capacity, as Judges of the United States Circuit or District Courts, have had occasion to pronounce their opinions on the subject, and those opinions are unanimous in favor of the constitutionality of the law. The same is true, we believe, of every State court which has pronounced upon it, with the single exception of the courts of Wisconsin. The interference of the latter courts in arrest of the judgment of a United States court, and even to annul the sentence of such court, is, to say the least, a very bold act, and shows the necessity of a better understanding of the rights and duties of the United States courts, respectively, within the same limits.

"Since writing the above a telegraphic despatch has been received from Chicago conveying the intelligence that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has acquitted both Booth and Rycraft, on the ground that the indictment against them was illegal."

Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the President and confirmed by the Senate. John A. Parks Register of Land Office in Nebraska; Ely Moore Register of Land office in Kansas.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, of Kansas Territory, for the district of land subject to sale in that Territory.

Addison R. Gilmore, of Nebraska Territory, for district of lands subject to sale in that Territory.

Joseph L. Haywood of Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah, whose term of service has expired.

Eli R. Doyle, of Nebraska, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Nebraska, in place of Mark W. Izard, resigned.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Maxwell McCaslin of Pennsylvania, for Osage River Agency, vice Ely Moore.

Benjamin F. Robinson, of Kansas Territory, for Delaware Indians.

John Montgomery, of Kansas Territory, for Kansas tribe of Indians.

John W. Whitfield, of Kansas Territory, for Upper Kansas Indians.

Edwin A. C. Hatch, of Minnesota Territory, for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes.

A young married lady in Cincinnati, who has a brother in California, dreamed she saw him, in his miner's hat, rise from his bed and seize a pistol and bowie knife, and immediately afterwards saw a human hand, with a dagger in it, thrust through an aperture at the head of the bed and strike upon the pillow, when the brother with his knife severed the hand from the arm. A yell followed, and the brother looked through the aperture, saw there was but one, and rushed out and found him dying, having thrust another knife into his body, and dragging him to the light found him to be a Mexican. The lady told her dream, and by the late mail from California all the circumstances of it were verified by letters as having occurred on the night of December 6.

The largest salary paid to any bank officer in the city of New York is said to be \$6000; but some have perquisites amounting to a very handsome addition to their regular pay. When Mr. Fiske was cashier of the American Exchange Bank, with a salary of \$6,000, his income from sales of exchange and other perquisites amounted to nearly \$10,000 in addition to his salary.

## Arrival of the Africa.

Astonishing News; the Emperor of Russia Dead! Great Excitement—Peace Anticipated.

HALIFAX, March 15, 1855.

The Royal Mail Steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, has arrived at this port, en route for Boston. She left Liverpool on her regular day, the 3rd inst. Her adventures are consequently four days later than those received by the Pacific.

The news is of the most startling character.

The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddenly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst. The event created the greatest excitement. No details have been received, but there is no doubt of the fact, it was announced in the House of Lords on Friday night by Lord Clarendon, and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. Surmises are afloat that he was assassinated, but it is thought he died of apoplexy after an attack of influenza. His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds.

The effect of the death of course had not transpired when the Africa left Liverpool.

The Vienna Conference was to open on the 5th inst., and peace expectations were daily growing stronger.

From the seat of war there is no news of the least importance.

Acquisition of Cuba.

We find in the New York Times the official report of the American Delegation composing the Ostend conference, JAMES BUCHANAN, JOHN Y. MASON and PIERRE SOULE.

We clip the following significant extracts from this report:

We have arrived at the conclusion and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of—dollars.

Indeed the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our Government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question does Cuba in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. And this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

It will be seen by this that the determination to acquire Cuba is only strengthening with time. Whatever may be the result, for good or evil, we cannot say; but that Cuba is to belong to the United States, sooner or later is very probable.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A Miss Caroline S. Freeman, of Manchester, New Hampshire, avows that she has certain inalienable rights, notwithstanding she was not born a "boy-baby," and among others the right to seek as well as accept a husband. She concludes her declaration of independence as follows:

"Against those exclusive privileges on the part of the other sex, I, with thousands of others of my own sex in this city, earnestly protest. And I am authorized in their name, and in their behalf, to declare that, on and after the 4th of July, A. D. 1855, we proclaim and publish to the world our independence from all such cruel and unchristian restriction. And this is to give timely notice to all single gentlemen (widowers excluded) of industrious and temperate habits in this city, that they must improve the few remaining months to the best advantage; for, after the incoming of the immortal Fourth, we, the working sisterhood of Manchester, will show what woman can do in this great, heretofore restricted 'commerce of love,' by gallanting around modest youth, making declarations and popping questions."

POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.—The printing office has indeed proved a better college to many a poor boy, has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society, has brought more intellect and turned it into practical, useful channels, awakened more mind, generated more active and elevated thought, than many of the literary colleges of the country. How many a dunce has passed through these colleges with no tangible proof of his fitness other than his inanimate piece of parchment; himself, if possible, more inanimate than his leather diploma! There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office, calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school, will have his talents and ideas brought out; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out.—N. Y. Globe.

The defects of the mind, like those of the body, grow worse as we grow old.

## Old Soldier's Bounty Land Bill.

The bill granting bounty lands to officers, soldiers, seamen, volunteers, &c., who have been the service of the United States during any of its wars, or, if diseased, to their widows or minor children, which passed the House of Representatives on the 27th ult. was passed, finally in the Senate on the 2d inst. It will, without doubt, receive the President's signature and become a law. It is a measure which interests many of our readers, and by the attention of a friend who has earnestly labored for its success, we are enabled to publish a correct copy of the bill as it passed the Senate. It is as follows:

AN ACT in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned-officers musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seamen ordinary, seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the 18th day of June, 1812 shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for 160 acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, 160 acres to each person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person, who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall any such certificates or warrant be issued for any service less than 14 days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantee, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation, for percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The aid compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows of officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewiston, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of 1812-16.

MURDER BY A KING.—A continental correspondent of the London Morning Advertiser writes: "A very unfortunate event has just occurred at the Hague—an event of so distressing a nature that I should hesitate to narrate it, but that it comes to me from unquestionable authority. The King of Holland lately went to visit one of his mistresses, and found one of his side-dresses closeted with her. The King rushed upon the officer and stabbed him; the wound, it is said, has proved fatal, and great exertions are being made in high places to keep this horrible tragedy from the public." We have not seen this or any similar statement elsewhere.

Kossuth and the UNITED STATES.—The New York Times contains a letter from Kossuth not at all complimentary to this country and its people. He says in effect that we were ruled by old fogies under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and that things are not a whit better under that of President Pierce. Kossuth is no doubt considerably chagrined because we failed to take his advice.

FALLING OFF IN GOLD.—Advices from Australia say that the falling off in gold receipts for nine months of last year, were upwards of seven millions of dollars.

## Cause of the War.

A correspondent says he has written to several editors inquiring the cause of the present war in Europe, but that they all have failed to enlighten him. He now applies to us. It is a long story, if told in the style of British Reviewers and Journalists; but told in Yankee style, it is a very short one. Nicholas of Russia coveted his neighbor's turkey, and, considering himself the best "knife and fork" in Europe, proposed to himself the agreeable task of roasting and carving his neighbor's fat fowl. But he knew that John Bull was troubled with an excellent appetite, and was a famous carver, and that, to secure his good will, an invitation to share in the feast would be necessary. So Nicholas gave brother John a very polite and special invitation.

John, however, had a very sensitive and jealous neighbor, named Louis, and he knew trouble would come of it if Louis was not also invited; and he hinted as much to Nicholas. "Pooh, pooh," said Nick, flattering John's vanity, "I and you" (Nicholas always names himself first) can manage the Turkey famously ourselves. Neighbor Joseph (he isn't much at any rate) will be satisfied with a 'wing,' and you shall have a 'foot' and a piece of the 'neck.' Now, how will that suit you? It didn't suit John at all. He saw that Nicholas was bent on having the 'lion's share,' and he resolved to be a 'lion' in the way. So concealing his chagrin, he reproved Nicholas mildly on the sin of stealing his neighbor's Turkey—just at that time—and hastened to inform Louis of what was 'up.'

Louis was thrown into a towering passion by the slight attempted to be put upon him and immediately wrote Nicholas a letter in which he protested against the proposed disposition of the Turkey. So, as certain chroniclers are in the habit of saying, "One word brought on another," until the disputants came to blows; but why they permitted their passions to carry them so far, we think, at present, not very clear to their own minds. At any rate, the real cause of the quarrel was the Turkey. Had there been no Turkey to be coveted or quarrelled about, there would, of course, have been no quarrel. We hope our correspondent is enlightened.—M. Y. Sun.

The Abolitionists of Boston—and they now constitute a large majority of the population of that city—are persevering in their efforts for the removal of Judge Loring from the bench, on account of his having acted as commissioner under the fugitive slave act. The Judge, it will be recollected, is the gentleman who was a candidate for a professorship in the Harvard University, and was defeated by the Abolition members of the Board of that institution.

It seems that the Boston people are using all their efforts to widen the breach between the North and the South, by every possible expedient, however contemptible.

THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED VIGOROUSLY.—Private letters received in New York, by the Baltic, dated London, Saturday noon, just before the steamer sailed, mention current rumors then prevailing, to the effect that all peace negotiations between allies and Russia had been broken off, and that the former were determined to prosecute the war with renewed vigor and energy. It was expected that another great battle would soon be fought at Sebastopol; more depending, however, upon the anxiety of the Russians, to fight their opponents.

Mrs. Alonso Davenport and one hundred and forty-two other ladies of New Bedford have presented a petition to the legislature of Massachusetts praying for the establishment of a Female Medical College. They say that, as the men of Massachusetts all confess that they are "